COLD AND BRIGHT.

CLEAR SKIES, BRACING BREEZES AND LOW

THERMOMETER PREVAILING THROUGHOUT

Within the past forty-eight hours a cold wave 1

spread over the country, and the gloomy, slushy weather of Christmas has been succeeded by clear

pressed yesterday that "this weather had come

Christmas," and many would have been glad to have

prolonged the festival for another day. But time

necessities of life filled the streets of the city with

the usual ever-moving, eager, money getting throng The bracing air, the breeze and the cool tem

perature lent an extra spring to their steps and a more cheerful tone to their faces.

The light snow of Christmas night was soon tram pled down into a hard, compact mass, and the walk

advantages of this fine weather confined to the

and tide wait for no man, not even "Old Probabil

THE COUNTRY.

Opposing Factions Still Angrily Confront Each Other.

THE BANGOR MOB.

Adjutant French Explains He Returned the Arms to Avoid Bloodshed.

REPORT FROM THE COUNCIL

Reasons Why the Returns of Towns and Cities Were Thrown Out.

DOUBTFUL MILITIA FORCE.

Governor Garcelon's Vigorous Reply to Mr. Morrill.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, Dec. 26, 1879.

The political excitement in Maine, heretofore at fever heat, has been increased to a fearful extent by the report from Banger that on Christmas Day an officer of the State in the performance of official duties was hindered from performing these duties by an infuriated mob of republicans urged on by Editor Boutelle, of the Bangor Whig and Courier. To-day the streets of Augusta have been thronged with an excited and curious crowd of nxious to learn the true situation of affairs. The Maine Standard printed an extra edition this after oon in which was published telegraphic reports from Bangor and other matters concerning the situ-

Notwithstanding the incendiary appeals to the pas-sions of men all over the State, treasonable utter nces and threats of angry, evil disposed persons to ebel against the regular constituted authorities of break at this time, and they can hardly realize now that treason actually exists in our good old State and has actually deveyeloped itself in overt acts. But such are the facts. Unexpected and unwelcome as these We advise calm and deliberate consideration and ion in the premises; but there must be no yielding to mobs, no halting in giving a firm and deter mined support to the authorities in suppressing in hazards, and all good citizens, without distinction of party, should come forward and lend their influ the State. The only division now is to be between loyalists and rebels. Will you stand on the side of the government or the rebe THROWING BLAME ON BLAINS.

Many influential republicans in this city deprec the Bangor riot of yesterday, and say that they do not propose to set themselves up as a mask behind which Blaine and Hamlin may sneak. They assert with considerable vehemence that Blaine has started Republican State Committee, the series of indigna-tion meetings at which such loud and open threats ealing to force of arms to wrest the State House om the legally constituted authorities there in ession, and that if any fighting is to be d Blaine and his stalwart associates must do it. Democrats generally are satisfied that the outbreak has come, and that it was started and led onward by Slaine and Hamlin's foremost stalwart. Charles A.

Governor Garcelon arrived in the city this after noon from his home in Lewiston, where he was pending Christmas, and where he was notified the Bangor incident by messenger last night. What steps are to be taken it is impossible to say, but it is expected that the militia will be called out to preserve peace and order. The Maine militia resides in Brunswick, thirty miles from Augusta me to accurately determine to-night, but as he bears an excellent reputation as a soldier I have no doubt he will obey the commands of Governor Garcelon, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the land and other forces of the State, The State militia of Maine consists of the First regiment, ten companies, three unattached companies of infantry and one company of light artillery. The Governor's staff consists of the following:—Brigadier General Samuel D. Leavitt, Eastport; Adjutant General S. Clifford Beicher, Farmington; Inspector General, Colone George Cory, Houiton; Assistant Surgeon General Colonel Benjamin F. Smith, Wiscassett; Assistant Judge Advocate General, Colonel John F. Lynch, Machias; aides-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Charles H. Osgood, Lewiston; Elbridge Gerry, Jr., Portland; W. R. G. Estes, Skowhegan, and Charles B. Morton, Augusta; Military Secretary, Major Seth B. Sprague, Milo; Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, not assigned to com aand. Chamberian, brunswick her sample. The companies comprising the First regiment are as follows:—Portland Light Infantry, Company A; Portland Mechanic Blues, Company B; Auburn Light Infantry, Company C: Norway Light Infantry, Company D: Skowbegan Light In-rantry, Company C; Capital Guards, Augusta, Com-pany F; Jameson Guards, Bangor, Company G; Bel-fast City Guards, Company H; Crosley Guards, town, Company K. The unattached companies are the Portland Guards, infantry; Biddeford Light Indroscoggin Light Artillery, battery at Lewis-ton and Auburn. The first regiment is com-manded by Lieutenant Colonel Daniel White, of Bangor, with M. M. Folsom, of Old Town, Major. The unattached companies are commanded by their own captains. At present the entire ioros will not exceed eight hundred men; but there appears no disposition on the part of the men or officers to refuse acting if called upon by the Gov-

STROT. SYMPATHY WITH THE GOVERNOR. The following despatch was sent Governor Garce

ALONZO GARCELON, Governor of Maine:

The loyal citizens of Old Town are prepared to respond to your call for aid at a moment's notice.

M. M. FOLSOM.

The following letter was to-day received by His Excellency from a former Governor of New Jersey:—

Excellency from a former Governor of New Jersey:—
RAMSEY, N. J., Dec. 22, 1879.

To His Excellency Governor Garchion:—
My Dean Sim—As a citizen of New Jersey I am exceedingly interested in the present controversy in your State, which excites the attention of the whole country. Having in view the principles of the democratic party, I most sincerely hope that the constitutional grounds taken by Your Excellency will not only meet the full support of your people, but also the appropriation of the patriotic, honest and best thinking men in our country. The action of your State upon this question is important in view of its effect upon the other States that must carry their elections in the coming Presidential sampaign upon principles in keeping with the fundamental doctrines of our government. I have noticed in the public press certain speeches delivered by prominent men of Maine of a character calculated to show that there is a determination to ignore the severeignty of the law and to substitute instead thereof brutal force, and we of New Jersey hope that the substantial thinkers of your State will adhere to the principles guaranteed by their rorefathers, and that they will not be intimidated by the threats of any partisan power that has heretofore governed the State. In thus writing you I beg you to believe that I have considered only the welfare of our common country, and in this spirit I subscribe myself your fellow citizen. BODMAN M. PRICE.

MAJOR FRENCH ON THE BANGOR INCIDENT.

FOR FRENCH ON THE BANGOR INCIDENT. The trouble at Bangor was occasioned by the fact that Major French, of this city, Assistant Adjutant

pliance with an order from Governor Garcelon to that effect. The indignation meetings of the republicans, the incendiary and inflammatory speeches made thereat and the threats of speeches made thereat and the threats of violence against the State House by the re-publican press and leaders warned Governor Garcelon of the necessity of protecting the property of the State from destruction in the event of such an attack as had been many times thesetoned by leading and prominent republicans publicly.

Accordingly, on Wednesday the Governor despatched Major French for the purpose of obtaining arms, ammunition and equipments from the State Arsenal there and ship them to this city. Major French, after his unsuccessful attempt at moving the stores, left immediately for Augusta, where he arrived at a late hour last night. The HERALD representative House this morning and obtained from him the fol-lowing description of his trip and the adventure

connected therewith:day to go to Bangor at once and ship from the arsenal there a sufficient number of arms and equipments to guard the State House in case the threats of evil disposed men were carried into execution. I left Augusta on the Pullman train Thursday morning and arrived at Bangor about six o'clock. The excitement then was intense, men everywhere talking about the indignation meetings that had been held, and the probable result of the situation. The arsenal is situated some two miles from the city, and the arsenal keeper, Mr. Horace S. Smith, resides some distance from the arms depot. After breakfast at Penobscot Exchange I went up to Smith's house, but he was not at home. I left word with his wife for him to be at the arsenal at two o'clock. At that hour I took a hack for the arsenal, where I found Mr Smith. My errand was quickly made known, and the arms, &c., packed in boxes, loaded upon two

"I had no idea that any trouble would be ma for it is a common occurrence for the Adjutant General or his cierks to order at any time the shipment eral or his clorks to order at any time the shipment of stores from the Bangor Arsenal. Therefore no apprehension of danger occurred to me. I rode back to the Exchange, where I arrived about half-pest four o'clock. Shortly after word was brought in that the teams bearing the arms had been surrounded by an immense crowd of men, the horses of the head team having been stopped by a republican named Boyd on Hammend street, in front of the Whig and Courier office, where Boutelle was making an inflammatory speech, saying that those arms an inflammatory speech, saying that those arms should not go another step further. When I arrived upon the scene I found a crowd of more than a thousand men, who had congregated almost in an instant met by a man, whom I afterward learned was Boutelle, who demanded of me by what authority I was moving those arms. I replied, 'By the authority of the Governor.' I was then informed by some one that the Mayor wished to see me and that he was in the centre of the crowd. I mana with some difficulty, to elbow my way to the ble for him to control the crowd of infuriated men if I persisted in moving the stores; that in not be responsible for the result. He said I could do as I pleased about the matter, but said the trouble would be severe. I had no mili-tary under me. The poince were power-less to aid me in any way, and to avoid a conflict in the streets of Bangor, with the possibility of the destruction of much valuable return the stores to the arsenal, the Mayor sending a squad of police to guard them from a possible

"Many angry threats were made against me by "Many angry threats were made against me by a great many republicans, and the Mayor offered me the protection of the police, but I did not have reason to call for any assistance. I at once telegraphed Governor Garcelon the fact that the stores had been stopped by a crowd upon the streets and that I had sent them back to the arsenal and that I would be in Augusta on the Pullman train. My friends in Bungor informed me that a secret military company had been formed among the republicans and my staps had been watched. In fact, after I left the arsenal a hack containing Boutelle and some other republicans drove out there, for the purpose of watching my movements, no doubt. I am satisfied that the feelings engendered by the writings and speeches of the statwart editors in Maine occasioned the whole trouble."

Major Prench is given credit for the forethought and presence of mind which prompted him to order the arms back to the arsenal, and thus avoided the A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Augusta was held this afternoon, and appointed 200 special policemen to look out for property and the lives of the citizens. Mayor Nash is personally ac-GARCKLON'S REPLY TO MORRILL.

Governor Garcelon has replied to the letter of Mr. Morrell as follows:—
LEWISTOWN, Dec. 26, 1879. Governor Garceion has replied to the letter of Mr. Morrell as follows:—

Sim—Your communication of the 24th reached here yesterday just as I was leaving Augusta, and I take this early opportunity to reply. The excitement in the public mind is, in my judgment, wholly without excuse, and is, without question, the result of a systemized attack of vituperation and slander upon the Executive Department, not only without parallel, but without excuse. Be that as it may, it is the duty of every good citizen to use his best endeavors to allay public excitement, however created, so far as he is able, and to resort to such measures as will allay crime and strife, and at the same time secure the ends of justice. You intimate that it is in my power to restore peace and tranquility and good feeling to the State and all its inhabitants, by asking the opinion of the Supreme Judges on each law point involved in the variations of the count from the returns. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than an authoritative opinion upon points involved in the present condition of affairs and also upon such as might be likely to arise. Please to indicate the points that occur to you which have not already been adjudicated upon, and I doubt not that we may be able to secure a satisfactory solution of doubtful complications; or, if not satisfactory, at least such as may be deemed authoritative. The fact to which you allude, that so large a number of republican members elect fail to receive certificates, is due to the fact that so many municipal officers failed to comply with constitutional requirements, and which, by judicial decisions, the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. This condition of affairs is no fault of the Governor and Council. Respectfully yours. ALONNO GARCELON.

Mr. Morrill will send a communication to Governor of Garcelon to-night in answer to the foregoing proposing questions to be submitted to the Su

A lengthy petition, signed by 263 prominent citizens of Gardiner, members of both political parties, was mailed to the Governor to-night, urging upon him the propriety, expediency and justice of asking for an opinion from the Supreme Judicial Court, in accordance with the request of Mr. Morrili. The

accordance with the request of Mr. Morrili. The petition closes as follows:—

The undersigned do not petition Your Excellency, as partisans or as advocates of the election of any particular man or set of men, but as citizens of Maine, anxious that only justice may prevail, and, through wise, orderly and constitutional methods, a result may be reached that shall be honorable to all departments of our government, satisfactory to the great body of our people of all political parties and sure to remove even the possibility of civil discord and violence."

A similar potition was made to the Governor tonight, signed by seventy-nine citizens of Richmond county without distinction of party; also a petition

from Hallowell, signed by republicans, democrats and greenbackers. Indignation meetings have been held in various places throughout the State to-night, and addresses were made by prominent citizens and others of leading local influence. There were conferences at Biddeford, South Berwick, Rockland, Lewiston and other places. The adherents of all the political parties were in attendance. At Calais the principal speech was by ex-Congressman Pike, who said in the course of his remarks:—"The election of State officers is the most important political action of the next Legislature, and will give the democrats a chance to count the State for the democratic candidate for President in 1880, but they cannot hold their seventy-eight men ror the sup-port of this fraud. A large fraction of them

decisions. As yet they are in no wise com-mitted by the action of the Governor, and I publicans will make a fight, only knowing them-

know the same thing."

A REPORT FROM THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE For some days Meesrs. Brown and Fogg, of the Governor's Council, have been engaged in preparing a report of the doings of the Committee on Elec tions in throwing out certain towns and certain representatives who seemed to have been elected by the returns. This report is intended to be a justifi-cation to the country of the sotion of the Council in

the premises. The report says:—

Your committee, in submitting this report, deem it necessary to state specifically certain racts connected with the returns from many of the towns, eitles and plantations, which have materially affected the result of the canvassing of the votes returned. There are many returns which, owing to fatal defects, cannot be counted, but we shall specify only those which have affected the result. Article 4, part 1, section 5 of the constitution regulates the manner or electing Senators and Representatives to the Legislature and also the process of transmitting to the Governor and Council the evidence by which they are to determine who have been elected. This section provides that in the case of towns and plantations municipal officers shall, in open town and plantation meeting, at the close of election day, sort, count and declare the votes cast and form a list of all the persons voted for, and after the name of each person thus voted for shall write the number of votes received by him. This list shall be recorded in open meeting by the clork and a copy of this recorded list shall be signed by the selectmen and attested by the clerk and scaled up in open meeting. This copy of the recorded list, thus attested, is to be deposited in thus voted for shall write the number of votes received by him. This list shall be recorded in open meeting by the clerk and a copy of this recorded list shall be signed by the selectmen and attested by the clerk and a copy of this recorded list shall be signed by the selectmen and attested by the clerk and sealed up in open meeting. This copy of the recorded list, thus attested, is to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days thereafter. A section of the Revised Statutes requires that in addition to the foregoing specific and mandatory provisions of the constitution the returns shall state the whole number of ballots cast at the election. The same section of the constitution requires that the Governor and Council shall open and compare the returns shull state the whole number of ballots cast at the election. The same section of the constitution requires that the Governor and Council shall open and compare the returns and thus transmitted, and from them determine who appears to be elected, and the Governor is to issue to such persons as thus appear to be elected summonses to take seats in the legislature. Of course the first requirement is that the returns hall be made and sealed up in open town or plantation meetings. We understand this is required in order that the electors may be present and see that the returns are made in accordance with the facts; and we are of the opinion that the returns and cannot be counted, and we have acted upon this belief in making our tabulations, acting upon the best legal advice that we can obtain. Several protests, accompanied with affidavits to support them, against the counting of the returns specified therein have been considered by us. These protests allege that said returns should not be counted because they were not made up in open town meeting, but were made after the meeting closed in some private office or store, when no one things in several cases has been proved to our entire satisfaction, and we have rejected the our tabulations. In th

trict, and Leonard H. Beale, of the Durham district.
WHOLERALE "COUNTING OUT."

The Supreme Court have held that municipal officers shall sign the returns with their own hands or make their marks, otherwise the returns cannot be counted. We have found several returns fatally defective in this particular and have accordingly rejected them. (Vol. 64, page 582.) By this rule laid down by the Court the New Sharon return has also been rejected by us. This rejection affects the election of one Representative. We found several returns fatally defective because they were not attested by the Town Clerk. The Supreme Court (vol. 68, page 587) held that such returns are not legal and we have rejected them. They are quite numerous, but we shall specify only such as affect the result of the election. The Representative return from the town of Lebanon is one of them. Its rejection affects the rejected them. They are quite numerous, but we shall specify only such as affect the result of the election. The Representative return from the town of Lebanon is one of them. Its rejection affects the election of one Representative-rizz, Stephen D. Lord. Vanceboro and Albany are like cases, and the rejection of returns from these towns affects the election of two Representatives. Representative districts in most cases are composed of several towns. In some of the towns the full Christian names of the candidates seem to have been used and in others only initials, and we heatisted as to whether we could count the initial names with the full names. On an examination of the law we find that the Supreme Court (volume 64, page 596) has held that the Governor and Council must count them as distinct and separate persons. By adopting this rule laid down by the Court the election of five Representatives seems to be affected—viz. F. W. Hill, of Exeter; Aaron H. Woodcock, of the Danforth district; James W. Clark, of New Castle; John H. Brown, of the Hodgdon district, and James H. Leighton, of the Perry district. The revised statutes require that in case of plantations, in addition to the forms required by towns, a list of the voters of the plantations be send to the Secretary of State; otherwise that the returns from several of the plantations in this particular, and we have specified them on our tabulations. It will there appear that the rejection of those returns affect the election of two Ropresentatives.

tions irregular in this particular, and we have specified them on our tabulations. It will there appear that the rejection of those returns affect the election of two Representatives.

PECULAR HARBPLITTING.

The statute requirement of setting forth in the returns the whole number of ballots in many cases was not compiled with. We have found that it has been the practice of the Governor and Council for many years to reject such returns, and we have not deemed it aafe to deviate from this long established interpretation of the law so fully recognized by our predecessors, and in making our tabulations have omitted all such returns. It will be perceived that these rejections affect the election of several Representatives. In the county of Washington one candidate for the Senate seems to have been voted for in some of the towns of his county by the name of John T. Wallace, Jr., and in others by the name of John T. W

lot is clearly in violation of the lotter and spirit of the foregoing named statute, and we have accordingly rejected the number of such ballots in making our tabulations.

Tapowing our THE VOTES OF CITIES.

A protest was fined against counting the returns from the town of Cherryfield on the ground that the officers, affidiavits presented with the protest establish the fact that not one legal Selectman presided at the making out of the returns and the receiving of the votes. One of the Selectmen was a foreigner, and could not legally hold the office of Selectman. The Supreme Court have held that a beard of town officers consisting of less than three is not a legal board. Acting upon this opinion we have rejected the returns from Cherryfield. This affects the election of one representative. Several protests and affidavits to support them were referred to us, asking the rejection of returns on account of bribery and intimidating voters and on account of presented to us from the town of Skowhegan shows that for the election in that town only one copy of the warrant was posted, and the record does not show that that one was posted in the town. Objection to counting the vote of the city of Auburn was made because voters' names were added to the check lists in three of the wards, in violation of law, while voting was going on on election day. Affidavits filed fully establish that fact, and other affidavits show a similar condition of things in other cities. We consider these facts as not legally cognizable by the Governor and Council as a canvassing board, and we have disregarded them in our tabulations. We recommend the reference of all such papers to the Legislature. The returns from Fortland are defective, because they do not comply with the constitutional requirement, which provides that the names of all persons receiving votes shall be stated in the returns to dete

LOOKING FOR TROOPS.

will rebel against every one of the five immense crowd of men, who believed that he was coming at the head of troops from Portland, but none came, and the crowd was therefore disappointed. A similar crowd assembled at the denot at eight o'clock on the arrival of the evening train, and still the troops did not come. In conversation to-night Governor Garcelon would not state definitely that he had any plans for his tuture actions, but from the remarks made by His Excellency it is apparent that he has perfected all necessary arrangements for his operations. Mr. Blaine says he does not think Gar-celon has formed his plans yet, and that he does not know what steps to take.

> NOTHING MORE TO SAY. AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 26, 1879.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:—

I have nothing to add to my speech and my letter already sent through the press agent.

DISCUSSING MILITARY PROBABILITIES AT PORT-LAND-WILL THE LITTLE STATE FORCE FIGHT ?-- COMMENDING THE ACTION OF EX-SECRETARY MORRILL.

[BY TELECRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] PORTLAND, Dec. 26, 1879. There is much speculation as to the amount of dependence which can be put upon the militis of the The force is not a large one. It is commanded, to be sure, by a major general—ex-Governor Chamberlain, of Brunswick, now president of Bowdoin Col-lege. He has a brilliant military record and is a very conservative republican. The lieutenant colonel left in command is General Daniel White, of Bangor, a brave and popular veteran. He is a moderate democrat, but the major, M. M. Folsom, is an ardent greenbacker and the right Governor. In fact, Major Fol som is regarded gener ally as the discoverer, or perhaps inventor, of can ter is investigated, that a very large majority of the members of the companies are republicans, and they are generally young men, only a few of them havin seen service during the rebellion. The companie are generally organized for show purposes, and with no idea of active service. Colonel Mattocks, who has just retired, says he should have considered it chief, regardless of politics or personal feeling, and majority of the line officers. It is doubtful if much dependence could be put on the men for real effective service. The men mean well, but the State authorities will hardly put much reliance upon them for good work. The Portland Montgomery Guards, Captain John J. Lynch, is composed of active young Irishmen, chiefly democrats, and is the best drilled company in the State, and their captain is loud in his praise of their loyalty and reliability. The composition of the Light Battery at Lewiston is about the same the Montgomery Guards, and the fusionists think this, too, could be depended on. But in Portland, it should be borne in mind, there is nothing like the excitement and exists further east, so that the old companies here the Light Infantry and Mechanics' Blues, which have honorable records in the past, will doubtles obey the orders of their superiors. Information as to the exact feeling in the other companies is

There is quite a strong feeling here that ex-Sec thing when he appealed to the Governor to ask the opinion of the Supreme Court, as the constitution now disturbing the State. It is a significant fact Bangor, including such men as ex-Mayor Laughton; John Varney, who was a prominent candidate for the lumberman, and others, have united in an ap peal to the Governor to comply with Mr. Morrill's They evidently agree with the ex-Senator that the Court never has been partisan in its action, and Judge Virgin in the mandamus case, to be so now It is not very probable that Governor Garcelon will comply with the request. He will plant himself on his dignity, say he has done his duty, and does not propose to ask the Supreme Court or any other body to back him up, and that it the republicans want a decision against him they may work and get one if they can. But whether his letter receives a favorable or an un-Morrill is credited with having done a wise thing. While Senator Hamlin is breathing fire and slaughter, and Senator Blaine is shut up quietly pulling wires and refusing to encourage violence, losing a rill, with as honorable and dignified a name as either of them, has made a really practical suggestion, which the Governor might comply with if he chose without loss of dignity. This is what many demo-

STARTLING RUMORS AT BANGOR-WILL THE ARMS BE SEIZED AT THE STATE AR-

crats and republicans are saying to-night.

Bancon, Dec. 25, 1879. Yesterday's mob has been the general subject of discussion to-day. Exaggerated reports created very wild excitement in the country towns, where the public sentiment is strongly opposed to any riotous ready believers. However, a stronger feeling of safety there is still great anxiety as regards the future. The republicans of Old Town this morning found that the arms of the Hersey Light Infantry were not in the armory. Old Town is the home of Major Smith, the greenbacker, who hopes to be the next Governor of Maine. It is believed that the missing guns were carried home by the various members of tary company can be depended upon by Governor Carcelon in case of trouble. The report has been started this evening that a party of republicans will surround the State Arsenal to-night and attempt to seize its contents. This is the only arsenal of any account in the State. does not. however, contain a very large quantity of truth there may be in this startling rumor. Adju-tant General Leavitt was expected here to-night, but

sey Light Infantry were taken possession of by the fusionists last night between eleven and twelve o'clock and removed from the company's armory to the residence of Lieutenant G. E. Mills, commander of the company. The company has sixty Spring-

ANOTHER INDIGNATION MEETING AT DAMARIS-COTTA-THREATENING FORCE WHILE INSIN-Broadway, where knickknacks were exposed for sale at cheap prices. The door of the place was closed, but through the win-dows could be seen a large crowd within. The door was opened in a few minutes, and he was

UATING PEACE.

DAMARISCOTTA, Dec. 26, 1879. An indignation meeting was held at Lincolu Hall this afternoon. A large audience was present, every town in the county being represented, some coming fifteen to twenty miles notwithstanding the exor ladies present, but quite a sprinkling of fusionists. Ex-Congressman Frye, of Newcastle, called the meeting to order and spoke carnesstly and conservatively at considerable length. He named the following organization:—Mr. Benjamin T. Metcalf, of Damariscotta, president; thirteen vice presidents; R. M. Dunbar, of Damariscotta, and B. C. Wilson, of Damariscotta Mills, secretaries. Rev. C. V. Houson, a Baptist clergyman of Damariscotta, offered a prayer. On taking the chair Mr. Metcalf discussed the situation, advaining firmness, but moderation to the last extremity.

General James A. Hall, upon being called for, declared the sotion of the Governor and Council a dangerous and unheard of usurpation, and believed that it did not originate with Governor Garcelon and the idlotic Council, but they were mere tools in the hands of demogogues. The closing of his speech was as follows:—

Believing that the patriotic sense of duty upon the part of our people will bring us out of this or ladies present, but quite a sprinkling of fusion-

trouble, my voice is now for peace and decidedly against force, knowing full well what a dreadful thing it is to bring on an angry collision between two controlling forces. Let every means known to the human mind be exhausted. I still hope the right will prevail. This has been my advice every hour during this contention, and, God helping me, shall be, until the last peaceful resort shall have proved of no avail. But, fellow citizens, when all else shall have failed to bring these usurpers to realize the enormity of their crimes and cause them to right the wrong they have done; when an approach to anarchy and the destruction of civil liberty shall stand upon one side, and their prevention by force stands upon the other; when the law shall be no longer of avail and the courts become powerless to give us justice, then I am for resorting to the last great right of freemen and assuming the responsibility to go forward like men who, knowing their duty in the hour of peril, dare perform it, letting the consequences fall where they justly must—upon those who forced us to the dread reality.

Mr. E. W. Stetson, of Demariscotta; N. J. Hanna,

Mr. E. W. Stetson, of Domariscotta; N. J. Hanna, of Bristol; H. C. Robinson and Austin Hall, of Newcastle; F. G. Clifford, of Edgecombe, and others ad-dressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted, the last of which read :--

the last of which read:—

Resolved. That while we earnestly desire a peaceful adjustment of this unfortunate state of things, at the same time we request Sonator-elect Smith and Representative-elect Hall to use every means in their power to obtain their seats, to which the votes called them, at the organization of the Legislature, and should they not be able to do this then we request them to join in organizing the Legislature at the same place where the majority of both branches as duly elected can carry out the expressed will of the people.

as duly elected can carry out the people. Resolved, That we pledge our lawfully elected Senators and Representatives throughout the State our earnest support in whatever course they may decide to follow, trusting that legal measures may accomplish what is just and right, and that force—the last great right of freemen—may not become necessary.

GOV. CORNELL'S INAUGURATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1879. The inaguration of Governor Cornell will take place in the New Assembly Chamber, at twelve o'clock, on the lst of Jauuary. The oath of office will be administered by General Carr, as Secretary of State, and the addresses of Governors Robinson and Cornell will follow. Immediately afterward the Governor will receive the citizens generally in the Speaker's room adjoining the Assembly Chamber.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26, 1879.

ing was by no means disagreeable. Nor were the advantages of this fine weather confined to the metropolis alone. The benefits of the splendid holiday weather were shared equally all over the United States. "Clear and fair" was the universal verdict of the wired Signal Service reports from all the stations. True, in the Northwest the temperature was extremely low, but then the inhabitants of those regions are generally supposed to be indurated to such hardships. St. Paul. Minn., had the greatest cold, the thermometer standing at 16 degrees below zero yesterday morning. Becanaba, Mich., came next with 12 degrees, and then followed La Crosse, Madison and Milwaukee, Wis., each with 11 degrees. The Down Easters had their cold snap too, Burlington, Vt., and Eastport, Maine, beling on the record for 8 degrees below zero, the cold at the latter blace serving as a very proper antidote to the political ferment. From some of the stations reports were missing, and in this city most of the through mails arrived from one to two hours late. The change from the weather of twenty-four hours before was remarkable, a fall of from 17 to 35 degrees being recorded throughout the North and from 25 to 45 degrees in the South. The barometer was generally pretty steady, indicating a probable continuance of the fair weather, while gentle winds prevail all over the country. The temperature was last reported as slowly rising. This favorable change, which is likely to last for a few days at least, is welcomed by all as in delightful contrast to the previous gloomy weather.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:

1878, 1879.

1878, 1879.

1878, 1879.

1878, 1879.

29 A. M. 17 15 9P. M. 22 16

19 A. M. 17 15 9P. M. 22 16

19 A. M. 17 15 9P. M. 22 16 The certificate of incorporation was filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day of the American and European Commercial News Company, to construct, maintain and operate a line of telegraph from South Amboy to Trenton, and crossing the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. The capital stock is \$9,000. The incorporators are Edwin Reed, of Bath, Me.; Daniel H. Craig, of New York city, and Daniel S. Roberson, of Rahway.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A cold-blooded assassination was committed in the neighboring county of Pulaski last Monday short distance from Caledonia, after breakfast to do a week's work at Ullin, expecting to return on Saturday night. Shortly after his departure hi wife left home to call on some neighbors, and took the same road as he had taken to reach the highway, in which, a half a mile from the house, she came upon the dead body of her

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

ment to-day.

Henry Wheeler, colored, of No. 6 Baxter-street, while at work yesterday in the bonded warehouse No. 147 Front street, fell through the hatchway and was billed.

The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief has succeeded in raising the wrecked steamer Falcox. The vessel and cargo were estimated to be worth \$120,000.

This is the last day allowed by law for annual newsl of cart licenses by Mayor's Marshal Ke All defaulters in this respect will be compelled pay double fees.

In the County Clerk's office there were filed yested day the assignments of Emile Brus to Louis Mathet of David Fischler to Henry Hamel and of Bunar Brothers to Herrman Moses.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Thomas, alias "Deaf" Price, who attempted to rob Mr. Marco Sala in Madison Square Garden on Christmas Day, was held in default of \$1,000 bail for trial.

Three thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars were yesterday appropriated by the Board of Apportionment to defray the legal expenses incurred in the recent trials of Excise Commissioners Merkle and Morrison.

A QUIET DAY ON 'CHANGE.

the Produce Exchange and many members kept away altogether. The grain "calls" were dispensed with,

and will not be resumed until Monday next. At the Cotton Exchange everything looked gloomy, and the wiry brokers were all absent enjoying a noliday that they had voted themselves.

WOULD NOT BE ARRESTED.

As William D. Hughes, a lawyer, was standing near

the bar in Cook's saloon, under the Brooklyn Park Theatre, yesterday afternoon, Deputy Sheriffs Hyland

and Galvin entered the place for the purpose of arresting him for contempt of court. Hughes declared that he would not be arrested, when
a struggle ensued between him and the
officers. The disturbance attracted the attention
of Policeman Roddy, of the First precinct, who,
upon going into the place, saw Hughes knock Galvin down by a blow in the face. Hughes was finally
secured and taken before Justice Walsh, when his
examination was set down for to-day. His bail was
fixed at \$350, and not being able to furnish it was
sent to jail. The prisoner was formerly Assistant
United States District Attorney in Brooklyn.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

It is said that Assemblyman D. W. Talmage, a

WAS HE ASSAULTED?

Allan S. Apgar is cashier of the Merchants' Ex

hange Bank, No. 257 Broadway. On the evening of

the 18th of December he was going home when he

saw a large crowd gathered in front of No. 590

pushed in along with some fifteen or twenty others A minute's examination of the things offered for sale

convinced him, he says, that there was nothing h

There was hardly any business doing yes

valleys, falling barometer, warmer southerly, pos-sibly followed by westerly winds, partly cloudy house, she came upon the dead body of her husband. He had been shot through the head and breast, and the body had not been disturbed after it had failen. Haight's brother-in-law, Henry Wilson, has been arrested for the orime. He had borrowed a gun and returned it on Monday morning at nine o'clock, the bore of which corresponded with the ball extracted from Haight's breast. Tracks in the mud where the assassin stood fitted Wilson's shoes, and he had been heard to threaten Haight's life. weather, possibly occasional snow. For the lake region, falling barometer, stat or higher temperatures, cloudy weather with snow

south and west winds. For the Middle Atlantic States diminishing north erly winds, shifting to southerly, rising, followed by falling barometer, colder, followed by warmer,

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 –1 A. M.

For Saturday in South Atlantic States cooler north

erly back to warmer southerly winds, rising or st

tionary barometer, clear weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Val

warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, excep

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri

ley, northeast to southeast winds, falling barome

southwesterly winds in the Ohio Valley.

For New England, northwest to southwest winds. warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, rising, fol-Seventy immigrants landed at Castle Garden yes lowed by stationary or falling barometer. The Election Inspectors in the first fourteen districts of the city will be paid at the Finance Department to-day. For the Pacific coast regions, increasing clouds ness, and in the northern portions light rain.

peratures continue below freezing.

The rivers will generally rise slightly except de

Cautionary signa's continue for northerly winds

at Key West.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

The tin factory of E. Ketcham & Co., of No. 100 kman street, this city, located at the intersection of Union avenue, Twelfth and South streets, Williamsburg, was in great part de-stroyed by fire early this morning. An alarm before twelve o'clock, and in ten minutes a fierce blaze lit up the interior of one of the buildings. These works embrace four story brick buildings, two of are 150 feet in length by 50 feet in width, were stocked with machinery valued at \$120,000 and material in process of facture valued at upward of \$100,000. fre originated in the packing room. fire originated in the packing room, from some cause at present unknown. Mr. Ketcham stated that there was a damage of probably \$100,000, \$50,000 on building and \$50,000 on stock. It is fully insured. The firemen were working like beavers but at a great disadvantage. The Brooklyn Wire Works, which occupy a two story frame building adjoining the tin factory, were

THREE WOMEN BURNED.

Elizabeth Keeley, thirty-five years old, of No. 189 Greene strret, at half-past eleven o'clock last night was badly burned about the face and hands by her clothing taking fire at an open grate. In trying to extinguish the flames Lizzie, aged eighteen, and Kate, aged sixteen, her daughters, were burned about the hands and bodies. They were attended by Police Surgeon Dorin. The mother was sent to Bellevue Hospital. She will probably die from her injuries.

ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.

For a long time past the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been the recipient of numerous complaints from travellers over their route about t loss of valuables from trunks while in transit The case has occupied the attention of Detective Bowe, of the Jersey City police force, and De Francis, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for some time. The efforts made by these officers resulted last evening in the arrest of Patrick Burke, aged twentyevening in the arrest of Patrick Burke, aged twentyeight years, long a trusted employe of Dodd's Express Company, who was engaged in driving the baggage crate across the ferry
from the depot in Jersey City to the
New York side. Before leading the trunks in the
crate, and during the passage on the beat Burke, as
the detectives aver, by means of false keys, has been
in the habit of opening the same and abstracting
whatever was of value in them. He had admitted
into his confidence, they turther allege, a young and
attractive woman named Anne Jane Lynch, who resided in Jersey City. The goods stelen, according to
the detectives, were conveyed to her house and then
disposed of among the pawnbrokers and fences in
this city. She was arrested last night, and at the
time several trunks, said to be filled with the stoien
goods, were found in her apartments, and subsequently conveyed to Police Headquarters, where, at
midnight, they were examined by the authorities.
The goods thus far recovered will amount in point
of value to several hundred dollars. It is said that Assemblyman D. W. Talmage, as well as Senator Schroeder, will present a bill looking to the liquidation of Brooklyn's arrears of taxes and assessments. Mr. Talmage, who has been investigating the arrearages for some time past, says that the amount remaining uncollected is about \$17,000,000 instead of \$11,000,000, as had been stated. The accumulations in some cases, he states, are twenty times greater than the assessed valuation of the property. With the exception of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 he thinks the property in arrears is able and should be compelled to pay. A greater portion of the \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 he believes to be collectable.

KILLED BY A STEAM SAW.

Francis Smith, who resided at No. 382 Second street, Jorsey City, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received by the bursting of a steam saw at the kindling wood factory, of which he was the proprietor. About ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Smith stood by the side of the saw feeding the same, when of a sudden it burst with a loud re port, scattering large pieces of steel in all directions, one of which struck Mr. Smith, knocking him upon one of which struck Mr. Smith, knocking him upon the floor and causing a deep gash across the right leg near the hip. Other portions of the saw passed through portions of the woodwork in the shop, tearing the partitions into splinters and removing pieces of wood to a distance of fifty feet. Some of the workmen employed in the place had narrow escapes from being seriously injured, if not killed outright. Mr. Smith was conveyed at once to his home in an unconscious condition. In three hours he died. Deceased was fifty years of age, and leaves behind him a wife and six children. The saw, the bursting of which caused Mr. Smith's death, was a thirty-two inch circular, newly made of the best steel, and had only been in use one week when the accident ocurred. About two years ago Smith nearly lost his life by a similar accident, and at that time considerable damage was done to the building.

BISHOP STARKEY'S CONSECRATION.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Starkey, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, as successor to the late Bishop Odenheimer will take piace on January 8 at Grace Church, Newarz.